

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of gathering and distributing news and information by wire, radio, or other means. It is not a newspaper and does not publish any news or information of its own. It is a service organization and its members are the newspapers and other news organizations which subscribe to its service.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

One Year \$10.00
Six Months \$6.00
Three Months \$3.50

Advertising Rates.
Daily \$1.00 per line
Sundays \$1.50 per line

Foreign Rates.
Daily \$1.50 per line
Sundays \$2.00 per line

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$0.50
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$5.00

THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. \$1.00

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sunday, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Corporation, 125 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

President, Frank A. Munsey, 125 Nassau St.; Vice-President, Edwin W. Wacker, 125 Nassau St.; Treasurer, R. H. Titherington, 125 Nassau St.; Secretary, J. M. Titherington, 125 Nassau St.

London office, 40-43 Fleet Street, E. C. 4, England.

Paris office, 2 Rue de Valenciennes, 75001, France.

Washington office, 125 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 165 Washington Street.

Telephone BECKMAN 2200.

Benetti's War on Koenig.

William M. BENNETT is going into the Sixth Assembly district primaries to try to take the leadership away from SAMUEL S. KOENIG, president of the Republican county committee.

What would the roar of Niagara Falls mean to mankind if mankind had no ears? BENNETT does not get tired of listening to himself, but what will his mouth noise mean to the primary voters in the Sixth Assembly district or anywhere else when they are all deaf to it?

Mr. KOENIG has been so loyal and zealous a head of his party's county organization, his intelligence is so keen, his integrity so sound and his record so clean, that if BENNETT any longer amounted to anything, even as a public nuisance, his primary war might be of some service—to Mr. KOENIG; for if anybody could be aroused to take further notice of BENNETT's antics there would be an occasion for the Republicans of the Sixth Assembly district and of the county to give the president of the committee a bigger vote of confidence than ever. As it is, Mr. KOENIG may have to be content with the customary respect and support of his followers and his party, which he has in abundance.

Two Millions an Hour.

The supposed inability of the lay mind to envisage a billion dollars leads the Washington correspondents to reduce America's war costs to simpler figures. Therefore we are informed that the cost is about \$30,000,000 a day, or say \$2,000,000 an hour. It is possible to make this more simple and to say that every minute the nation is spending \$333,333; an amount of money which everybody would like to have in the bank. Too huge? Well, it may be lowered to the smallest fractional output of the clock. Every second there is spent \$555.

The people of the United States have an ardent wish that this \$555 spent per second shall be used with all the economy that is possible in an expensive affair like world war. No other limitation is put on the cost. Peace is dear, and the only place to buy it is upon the broken altar of militarism, a place of devil worship toward which our troops are going at an astonishing rate of speed. The travel cost is much more than Mr. McAdoo's three cents a mile. But the peace our men and our allies' men are advancing to get is going to be worth so much that it would take a five foot shelf of books to hold the numerals expressing its worth in money.

Peace—with honor—at fifty billions is as great a bargain as this island of Manhattan was at \$24; yet there may have been moments when PETER MINUIT wondered whether he had not been swindled.

The Cities and Their War Debts.

The statistics compiled by the Census Bureau covering the expenditures for municipal purposes of the 219 cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants each for the year 1917 show that in spite of the war the municipal debts increased by \$99,461,352, or \$3.90 a person. It is fair to assume that many of the cities were committed to necessary or merely desirable public improvements before war was declared in April, while in others—New York, for example—the war itself has made demands that have necessitated improved facilities for handling troops, ships and business directly contributing to the prosecution of our campaigns.

In cases where public works not vitally needed have been continued the work has gone forward under the restrictions imposed by the United States Government in the delivery of material which have prevented the diversion of iron, steel and lumber from more useful enterprises. In not a few instances it was necessary to complete structures under way, so that great losses might be avoided. Some work of this nature may be in progress now, but it is safe to say that at present no improvements of magnitude not actually needed are seriously put forward.

The net debts of the 219 cities included in the survey amounted to \$2,587,082,507, an average of \$77.78 for each inhabitant. New York retains

as it is likely for years to come, its unenviable preeminence with the largest debt for each inhabitant, or \$176.22. This is one of the wonders of New York we do not boast about. It records the recklessness of former administrations which spent without thought of the future; and its reduction to a reasonable figure—perhaps the average municipal debt per capita may be taken as a fair amount—will provide work for many administrations in the future.

Where Federal Labor Control Can Begin Reform.

In a number of its features the Federal labor control, which is to become operative on Thursday, probably will amount to little or nothing. But on this Government programme are two things which the Department of Labor can do easily. If it does only those two things much of the really dangerous labor shortage will be modified. Then the general labor market would naturally readjust itself back to better conditions.

One thing the Government can do and ought to do immediately is to stop its own bidding, directly and indirectly, of labor away from fields where it can be useful, to Government shipyards, cantonnements or other places where a good part of that labor can be of no use to itself or to anybody else.

Steel plants and munition factories have been foolish enough to send out agents through the coal territory to induce miners and miners' helpers to quit their jobs for higher pay in the steel and munition plants. Not only did those plants get nothing much worth while for their purposes from that sort of labor, but they soon discovered that as they pulled away men from the mines they cut off their own coal supply.

But there was no worse offender than the Government itself. When it wanted to put up barracks, warehouses or terminals, when it wanted to convert fields and forests into camps and drill grounds, when it wanted to do any big piece of work, it paid men, good, bad and indifferent, all sorts of inflated wages. When the farm hand, the village carpenter, the shoemaker, anybody, heard that those working for the Government were making fabulous wages, whether they knew anything about the work they were doing or not, they all pulled up stakes and bent it to the Government job. These men would go not merely out of their own communities; they would go out of their State and across a neighboring State. Some of them would go half way across the continent.

It was not many months before the Government quit letting a man gather in two, three, or four times what he was worth. The Government got itself organized in its work, shipped some of the incompetents, selected more carefully those that were left, and took reasonable pains in engaging new labor. But the fables of what any man, without arms, without legs, without eyes, could get from the Government for doing nothing at all are still entrancing a large proportion of the wage earners of the United States. Here the trouble has been not merely that the men who packed their kits and started for a Government job were gone for a season from where they were needed; just as bad was the fact that those who were left behind wouldn't work for reasonable wages or even high wages when they believed that those who had the Government jobs were getting the salaries of bank presidents and were going to hold them as life jobs.

It did not take the farm hands long to find their way back to the farms after they discovered that they could not make any sort of living building ships or turning out munitions, for the very good reason that they could not hold those jobs. They were glad enough to go back to the farms where they were sure of work, with their pay net in their jeans at the end of the month, no rent, no board, no railway fares, &c., to be paid. But the carpenter, the teamster, the smith, the plumber, the painter, who went off to work for the Government at two or three times what he had ever earned before in his life, was so thoroughly demoralized that he never landed on his feet again, even when he was ticked home.

If the Government, which itself set the false standards, blinded the eyes of wage earners and, directly and indirectly, stripped other fields of labor of half a dozen workers for every one needed by the Government, can straighten out the situation which the Government thus created, it will go a long way toward enabling other employers of labor to get their fields readjusted on something like a rational basis.

The Improving Wheat Situation.

The Food Administration has notified the managers of hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining cars that after August 1 they may disregard their pledge to serve no wheat, and use the Victory bread, containing 80 per cent. wheat and 20 per cent. substitutes, until the grain situation calls for new regulations. It is estimated that the caterers now released from a voluntary pledge to conserve wheat have contributed by their action between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 pounds of this grain to the common store. The educational value of their action, in Mr. HOOVER's words, "cannot be computed."

The pledge was given at a critical time, in March, when our wheat surplus had all been exported, and the only store from which the needs of our cobelligerents could be met was that set aside for our own use. The example of the hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining car services was of the highest importance; the emergency was met and another great

contribution to victory was made by the Americans who adjusted their bills of fare to the war necessities of their country.

Since Mr. HOOVER's arrival in London he has announced that hereafter we may do our duty to our friends on the other side of the Atlantic without undergoing the inconveniences we have been called on to bear for a few months. The new wheat crop is coming into the market soon, reserves have been accumulated abroad, transportation facilities are improving constantly, and the outlook is distinctly encouraging. We cannot waste, we cannot even have the full wheaten loaf, but we can get along without the deprivations we have known. We should thank heaven our trials have been no worse; greater sacrifices than we have made might have been demanded of us.

One interesting aspect of the decrease in our wheat ration is revealed in the nation's vital statistics. It does not appear that abstention from wheat and the use of substitutes has affected the public health adversely in any section of the country. The assertion that, having grown accustomed to fine white flour, we could not assimilate coarser flour and substitutes has been disproved in practice on a large scale. Mother Nature has not been knocked out of business by the patent millers.

For 1919-20 the department calls on the growers to plant 47,500,000 acres in winter wheat, from which, with a yield of 15.7 bushels to the acre, and allowing 10 per cent. loss through abandonment on account of winter killing, 637,000,000 bushels will be expected. A proportionate increase in spring wheat acreage is wanted, and it is hoped to harvest well over a billion bushels in 1919.

Meantime, we may live well with clear consciences; but we must not waste a grain of wheat, an ounce of meat or a crystal of sugar. Every atom of food is needed, and conservation must not be abandoned merely because our case is not as bad as it was six months ago.

Conditions in Turkey and Bulgaria.

An official of a neutral nation, who had just returned from Constantinople, is reported in a Six despatch from Paris as describing the situation in Turkey "as one likely to have disastrous consequences very soon to the Teutonic Alliance."

For some time it has been evident that Turkey was becoming a burden to the Central Powers. The Ottoman Government, so adroitly built up into a subservient machine by German diplomacy and placed under the control of ENVER PASHA and TALAT BEY, has recently proved rebellious. The gift of the Transcaucasian region, one of the prizes of the Brest-Litovsk negotiation, did not satisfy the greed of the land hungry Turks. They began immediately professing a great revival of "national Ottoman spirit" and demanded the possession of the Crimea and of western Persia. But this territory was material to the success of Germany's eastern scheme and she refused to encourage the Ottoman revival by acceding to the demands of her "glorious ally."

Not only has Germany refused this grant of territory, but she has done nothing to assist Turkey in occupying the Transcaucasian region. The Turkish troops, by destroying the Christian towns of the Black Sea coast and massacring the inhabitants, swept almost unopposed to the Caucasian mountains. Here they were checked. In a six months offensive warfare they have been unable to make any headway, although the country is known to be held only by bands of Georgians and Armenians. The last report from this region received at Washington is to the effect that the Georgian-Armenian troops are not only holding their positions but are making decided gains. The question to the Turks is, How can these people in this isolated theatre of the war keep up such a sturdy resistance? The Turkish military leaders charge that the Germans never intended that Turkey should occupy this territory and that the Georgians and Armenians are receiving their supplies of arms and ammunition from Russian ports controlled by Germany.

The visit of Emperor CHARLES to Constantinople and the efforts of the German diplomats failed to reconcile the differences between Bulgaria and Turkey. ENVER PASHA demanded that, since the Central Powers had given the Dobruja to Bulgaria, Bulgaria should return to Turkey the Maritza valley and a part of the Jigun coast. This is the territory which Germany forced Turkey to cede to Bulgaria as the Bulgarian price for entering the war as allies of the Central Powers. Bulgaria refused and Germany has sided with her in the controversy. Frequent clashes between Turkish and Bulgarian troops have since been reported, and ENVER PASHA, a despatch from Constantinople says, has threatened to occupy the controverted territory with an armed force if Berlin continues to oppose his demands.

There have been frequent manifestations of discontent among the people and in the army. At the time that General VON MACKENSEN was sent to take control of the Ottoman forces in Asia Minor a despatch from Constantinople, which appeared to have official sanction, reported the desertion of 50,000 Turkish troops. A report from Smyrna, which has just been confirmed, says that in mutinies at many points in Asia Turkish troops killed their German officers and that whole regiments deserted. The failure to make the long threatened effort to halt the British advance in Mesopotamia and Palestine is generally believed among the Allies to be due to the lack of faith of the Turkish and German commanders in their troops.

The food situation in Turkey is reported to be so desperate that thousands are dying of starvation. Early in the war the reason of the shortage in grain was ascribed to the demands made upon Turkey by her allies. It is known to-day, though, that the food supplies of the country are in the control of a ring of Government officials, who have been "reaping harvests of gold." Commenting upon this condition The Sun's informant says that "the poor and famished Mohammedans" see hundreds of food laden trains pass through the cities and villages "while men continue to fall in the street from starvation."

Turkey and Germany have been the two losers in territory among the Central allies. Turkey sees little hope of regaining any of her losses by continuing an alliance which has never been popular with her people and which has resulted only in her suffering and distress. She has mistrusted her professed friends as they have mistrusted her. The rupture with Bulgaria and the differences with Berlin have offered an opportunity for a change in policy such as has not been presented to her before in the war. Germany recognizes the growth of Allied influences in South-eastern Europe; she saw it in the overthrow of the pro-German Ministry in Bulgaria, and she fears its effect in Turkey. The present conditions in both of these States have converted them into liabilities more than assets for Germany.

Grey Day.

Several correspondents have written to THE SUN on the subject of England's day, which will be celebrated, we believe, with appropriate services next Sunday. Yet this very day is an anniversary upon which every Englishman must look with pride. It was on July 30, four years ago, that Great Britain made its reply to the impossible proposals of Germany: that England stand aside and let the brute have its way. In all England's history there is nothing clearer or cleaner than the answer sent by Sir EDWARD GREY to Berlin:

"His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms."

"What he asks us is in effect to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten, so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies."

"From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be as crushed as to lose her position as a great power, and become subordinate to German policy."

"Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover."

"The Chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either."

If EDWARD GREY had never written another line, the message we have quoted would be enough to make safe his place in history.

Our Warm Afternoons.

When last spring we set our clocks ahead an hour we changed our social pieces but we did not change Old Sol. This commonplace fact is recognized now by everybody, because the 4 o'clock heats that always were characteristic of New York now come at our 3 o'clock; the cool of the evening comes by the good man's watch an hour later than it did in the past. We work through a warm hour that formerly saw us on our way to our homes; we reach the domestic hearths, on which no glowing fire insults us, in temperatures higher than we are accustomed to find in its immediate vicinity and we think the climate is standing on its head.

In the same way we leave our homes an hour earlier by the faithful chronometer of the heavens than has been our habit. The morning air is fresh, clear, cool; we enjoy, without giving the matter thought, the difference between a 6 o'clock atmosphere and a 7 o'clock atmosphere. We start out giving thanks for a cooler day; but the sun continues on his way to warm things up as is his summer practice, undisturbed by our mechanical tinkering with his proceedings. At 11 o'clock we get the noon thermometer readings; and despite the dawn's promise man sheds his coat, nips his brow and feels his detested collar wilt.

New York summers have their torrid moments; how fortunate New Yorkers are to have a city of infinite delights and resources to make those moments pleasant!

The fifth year of the war finds Civilization thinner but more cheerful than it was four years ago.

London civilians are reported to be more or less down hearted because worsted serge clothing has been forced up in price from \$12.20 to \$13.40 a suit. American civilians reading that will not say a word—out loud.

Kaiser watches battle from a tower. Newspaper headline.

Where was the Crown Prince? Down in the cellar?

If the western front has had temperate moments such as have oppressed New York for a week, the Germans must find running away from the Allies most uncomfortable.

Haying Up State Under Difficulties.

Sharbure Correspondence. Fairfield Standard.

On Monday in several parts of the town where haying was in progress the poor unfriendly weather straddled the appliances of the wheel rake was bundled in overcoats and mittens, while to prevent the hardy farm team from shivering they were well blanketed.

PROHIBITION.
Opposition to the Proposed Federal Amendments.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Among the grave misfortunes that befall a country engaged in war is that it gets used in incredibly short time to the passage of arbitrary laws. It quickly perceives that for the period of the war it must practically put itself for all purposes under the command of its Executive. The prohibitionists have employed this condition in the United States to do a thing which, if it succeeds, is going to give to this country incalculable trouble, and they have done it in a way that tends to distract public attention from the one subject on which attention should be concentrated, the successful prosecution of the war.

Congress has already dealt with the manufacture of intoxicating beverages as a war measure by giving to the President, along with his other immense war powers, authority to stop it in whole or in part, and he has acted as fast as his advisers, among them Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Hoover, think he ought to go. So there is no justification for the prohibitionists to make the war the hobby horse of their notion, whether it is good or bad, whether it is more hygienic or less so. We have given to the President all the war powers he wants in respect of liquor, and more than, after full consultation and advice, he chooses to exercise.

Like all other laws that Congress has adopted, and with what may be justly said to be universal approval, in temporary emergency, the prohibition law has limited this authority to the period of the war. Why, then, when we need—and how mightily we need it—to be thinking only of the war in all its infinite aspects, should the prohibitionists be permitted to take our minds from that supreme subject to consider the numerous questions of social, economic, political, that are involved in whether or not we wish or can afford to adopt not war legislation but ever enduring legislation, constitutional legislation, legislation which is not the assertion of a human right but a prohibition of it.

Our Constitution, as originally submitted to the people, gave the power of government. Declaring the United States to be a nation, it created an executive, a legislative and a judiciary and it defined each of its functions. And that is all it did. Since its adoption every amendment from the first to the last, has been an assertion of individual rights which neither the United States nor any State is permitted to interfere, unless, perhaps, the amendment permitting Congress to tax incomes is not that, as certainly it is not the contrary. But now it is proposed, and for the first time in our history, and at a moment when our rights and emotions are so flung on the war, to inject into the Constitution the denial of a certain personal right, and it is so arranged that the people themselves have nothing to say in the matter. It is to be straightway decided for them by the Legislatures of the several States. If a majority of the members of three-fourths of the Legislatures agree to this amendment it will instantly and forever thereafter deny to every one of a people, already 100,000,000 in number and growing prodigiously year by year, this certain personal right.

There are forty-eight States in this Union. The members of their Legislatures vary, but as I am informed, will not average 120 persons. So this great question is to be decided, under the Legislatures refuse to decide it and send it to the people, by a majority vote of certainly fewer than 7,500 individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.

What is involved, and have we, the people, or they, our representatives, opportunity to consider it? No. It is to be decided by a majority vote of a few individuals. As for as the Government is concerned, it is a question of how many persons are now empowered to take away from 100,000,000 persons and from the accretion to them from all services forever hereafter this certain personal right.